

當代文獻

史莫換文後

馬卿首次聲明

U.S. Envoy Reaffirmed U.S. Policy, Did Not Ask For General Discussion With Soviets

Secretary of State Marshall told a press conference today that the confidential interview of the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Walter Bedell Smith, with Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov had been intended to reaffirm the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union and to avoid confusion over public statements during the U.S. election campaign.

美國駐蘇大使莫洛托夫之密談，旨在向蘇聯重申美國態度，並避免使美國總統競選期間之公報聲明，引起困惑。

The Secretary opened the conference by reading a statement in which he pointed out that Ambassador Smith had not asked for any general discussion or negotiation. He emphasized that the United States had no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations on matters relating to other governments, and that such discussions must be conducted through the appropriate international agencies.

馬歇爾在招待會開初，首先讀一證明在此—席中指出史密斯並未要求與蘇聯舉行一般性之討論或談判，此乃問題之討論必須經由適當之國際機構辦理。

Citing the stalemates with the Soviet Union in specific discussions over Korea, the Allied Control Council in Berlin and the Austrian treaty; the Secretary said that action was "sorely needed," rather than general discussions that might fail to reach agreement.

蘇聯列舉韓國，柏林盟國管委會與對奧約約談判中，美國與蘇聯之僵持情形，稱：目前所急需要者，與其謂為一般性之討論，毋寧謂為行動，良以討論未必能獲致協議故也。

In reply to questions on Soviet motives, Marshall said he considered Molotov's statement pledging the Soviet Government to carry out a peace-loving policy as very important. He said that the entire world would watch with intense interest to see if the Soviet Government carried out this policy.

馬歇爾在答覆有關蘇聯動機之問題時稱：據認為莫洛托夫聲明保證蘇聯政府執行愛好和平政策一點，非常要。蘇聯全世界將以極大興趣注意蘇聯政府是否認真執行此一政策。

The text of the Secretary's statement:

"With regard to General Smith's confidential interview with Foreign Minister Molotov, this was directed towards a very definite purpose. There had been in this country a confusion of publicity and of statements or speeches, relating to our actions and our attitude toward the Soviet Union. The number of such statements would probably increase as the political campaign becomes intensified. It was, therefore, felt to be highly important to distinguish in the minds of the Soviet Government between such statements and the definite policy of this Government, which remains unchanged."

史密斯大使與蘇外長之密談，係以一種極具體之目標為對象，關於吾人對蘇之行動與態度，本國已有不少聲明及演說可以參照，政治運動應繼續，則此種聲明亦殊多，因此蘇聯政府對此類聲明及本國政府始終不變之政策必須分辨清楚。

"Since our basic purpose was to reaffirm the formal position of this Government and to distinguish it from the mass of unofficial statements, our responsibility was to make clear the position of the U.S. Government, and of the United States alone."

吾人之基本目標，既為重申本國政府之正式立場，有別於大批非正式聲明，吾人之責任，即為闡明美政府之立場及美國單獨獨立。

"General Smith did not ask for any general discussion or negotiation. We have had a long and bitter experience with such efforts. This Government had no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Government on proposals in regard to outstanding issues which the Soviet Government may have in mind, just as a matter of course, be conducted in the body charged with responsibility for these questions. What we want is action in the fields where action is possible and urgently necessary at the present time. I refer to the matters before the Security Council and other UN bodies, such as the situation in Korea, questions before the Allied Control Council in Berlin and the Austrian treaty negotiations, where the utmost of difficulties have arisen and stalemates generally resulted. It would be very unfortunate if an attempt were made to sit down at a table and enter into general discussions and have the discussions result in failure to reach agreements, or result in disputes over the obligations which might be undertaken in such agreements. That would do the world great harm. We cannot afford a continuation of such failures. What we must have is successful action where such action is now sorely needed."

史密斯大使並未請求與蘇聯作一般之討論或談判，吾人對於此種努力已有長時間痛苦之經驗，本國政府無意與蘇聯政府談判有關別國政府利益之問題，蘇聯政府對於一切成為懸案之問題，如有任何建議，必須在負責此等問題之團體中，進行討論，吾人所需要者為目前所急切須要之行動，全為指安理會及其他聯合國團體中所有之各項問題而言，即如蘇聯之局勢，柏林盟國管委會中之各項問題及對東條約之談判，吾人如果未能完成協定，或結果對於此等協定中並負義務發生爭執，實為極不幸之事，此種情形，為害甚大，吾國不容繼續此種失敗，吾人所必需者為成功之必要行動。

(To Be Continued 未完)

我海部致電日盟總
對日漁船侵犯我海事
再度提出抗議
Protest By Chinese Navy

Nanking, May 31. (Reuter) — Chinese Navy Headquarters has lodged fresh representations with SCAP authorities in Tokyo against the infringement of Chinese territorial waters by Japanese fishing vessels, the Naval spokesman said today.

路透社南京五月三十日電：海軍發言人今日發電抗議稱：我海軍司令部已再向東京軍艦總部，日本漁船侵犯中國領海事，提出抗議。

(天津《中國新聞》、《華盛頓電報》) 美加兩國同報於論文中提出要求稱：

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統帥權時來往信件全部內容，予以公布。

Stating that frequent cases of Japanese violation of Chinese fishing rights had occurred in the past year, the spokesman said the latest instance involved four Japanese fishing vessels which were caught outside the mouth of the Yangtze River on Saturday. The spokesman deplored the recurrence of similar instances despite repeated protests with SCAP Headquarters requesting effective action to prevent further Japanese incursions into Chinese territorial waters.

发言人在述及過去一年中，不斷發生日本人侵犯我主權事件後稱：最近一次事件中犯我主權者有日本船四艘，此四船均於星期六在長江入海口外撞獲，該言人對日本出

不滿，並稱滿洲現已定局。

The Dept. pointed out that the Postdam protocol: 8, B, specifically provided that final delimitation of Germany's Polish frontier should await the peace settlement. That settlement has not been concluded. Yet, the Department said, the Soviet Union as repeatedly maintained that the Odensee line constitutes the definitive German-Polish frontier and has approved incorporation of territory east of this line into Poland.

The "Tribune" continued, "Congress should act without delay to take into custody the Hyde Park documents and to disclose the contents. All of Churchill's letters should be found there and it is unlikely that Roosevelt failed to keep copies of his communications to Churchill."

該報稱：「國會應毫不延緩地

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Washington, (USIS) — U.S. stockpiles of military strategic materials are virtually non-existent, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public to-day. Krug testified:

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長克魯格在眾院歲政委員會中作証

(印證言今日發布) 称：美國重要軍事貨物之實上已不存在

蘇聯政府始終不變之政策必須分辨清楚。

「Frankly, I will let the committee know that military strategic stockpiles don't exist. We have a few items that are not important, but, on the extremely important critical materials, we have virtually nothing in the stockpiles.

余願坦白告知委員會，軍事重要貨物之儲藏並不存在，吾人雖有若干不重要之項目，但關於極重要之貨物，實際上已毫無積蓄。

In commercial use, we are pinched in practically every way, and we will be even more pinched with the increase in productive activity that must compensate the heavy production program for foreign aid and the defense program.

在商用物資方面，吾人亦捉襟見

見，以後將更如此，蓋以生產活動之增加，必須應付外國防計劃之需要。

Krug termed the development of synthetic liquid fuels "the second most important researches activity in the country today — second only to atomic energy." He expressed belief that development should be pushed because "oil is the life blood of our economy and defense."

吾人對於此種之經濟經驗，本國政府無意與蘇聯政府談判有關別國政府利益之問題，如有任何建議，必須在負責此等問題之團體中，進行討論，吾人所需要者為目前所急切須要之行動，全為指安理會及其他聯合國團體中所有之各項問題而言，即如蘇聯之局勢，柏林盟國管委會中之各項問題及對東條約之談判，吾人如果未能完成協定，或結果對於此等協定中並負義務發生爭執，實為極不幸之事，此種情形，為害甚大，吾國不容繼續此種失敗，吾人所必需者為成功之必要行動。

(To Be Continued 未完)

美國務院發表文件
指責蘇聯破壞協議
U.S. Lists Fact Violations
by Soviet

Washington, (USIS) — The "Chicago Tribune" has demanded in an editorial that the full contents of war-time correspondence between Mr. Winston Churchill and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt be made public.

路透社芝加哥五月三十日電：美加兩國同報於論文中提出要求稱：

希望能將邱吉爾先生與蘇聯的

統帥權時來往信件全部內容，予以公布。

The summary was prepared by the State Department, in response to a resolution submitted by a group of senators.

此摘要，係由國務院所擬以備參閱，並請參閱各自之請求。

The State Dept. document charged the Soviet Union with ten major violations of accords regarding Germany. Other violations cited on Austria, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Korea and Manchuria.

該篇答覆指蘇聯在德國會違反協議十次，並在彼，波匈，保，匈，羅，韓及滿洲現已定局。

The Dept. pointed out that the Postdam protocol: 8, B, specifically provided that final delimitation of Germany's Polish frontier should await the peace settlement. That settlement has not been concluded. Yet, the Department said, the Soviet Union as repeatedly maintained that the Odensee line constitutes the definitive German-Polish frontier and has approved incorporation of territory east of this line into Poland.

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The appeal coincided with a statement issued by Mr. Pan Kung-chang, Chairman of the Shanghai City Government, urging his countrymen not to blame the United States for their country's troubles and asking the Chinese people to unite in an effective and all-out anti-Communist drive, so that the nation, united and at peace, can take its rightful place as a stabilizing factor in this part of the world.

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Other differences on Germany: "The USSR has taken large amounts of reparations from current production, has absorbed a substantial part of German industry in the Soviet Zone into Soviet State owned concerns, and has otherwise exploited and drained German resources in a manner not authorized by the Postdam protocol or other agreements."

此外蘇聯並不顧波茨坦等協定之規定，自現行生產中採取大量培訓，並將蘇聯區內部分德國工業轉為蘇聯國有事業，使德國經濟頹於東方世界，佔據適當之區域割據波蘭。

"The USSR has refused to submit reports on any reparations removals from its Zone." This violates an agreement of May, 1946, that each occupying power should submit reports on reparations removals.

教授等於致華盛頓電文，

言中國人民熱烈希望得到美國人民友誼，但對美國經常抱怨遠東情勢，甚表遺憾。

In their message to Washington, the professor emphasised that the Chinese people eagerly seek to be friends of the American people, but deplored that the United States often failed to observe this principle and has consistently obstructed all four power attempts to implement this principle and has carried out a unilateral economic policy in its own Zone.

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羅邱函牘
芝加哥論壇要求公佈內
Churchill-Roosevelt
Correspondence

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青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS 形容詞作名詞用（續）

（接六月一日之本版）

Right or Wrong 為是為非
“I intend to do this, right or wrong” (whether the act is right or not).

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“I intend to do this, right or wrong” (whether the act is right or not).

For better, For worse 共甘苦
“She married you for better, for worse” (for any good or evil that may fall to your lot hereafter).

Fast and Loose 捷慢
“He plays fast and loose” (with a tight or loose hold, as he may prefer; that is, at random, recklessly).

Black and Blue 青紫
“He beat them black and blue” (so as to bring out black and blue marks on the skin).

Right and Left 左右
“He struck out right and left” (to this side and that side).

「他左右伸足」，（至彼方彼方）。

Slow and Steady 級而穩重
“Slow and steady (patient and steady progress) wins the race”.

「緩而穩重贏賽跑」，（堅忍有恒之進步）。

For good, For good and all (=finally, permanently; for all future consequences, good or evil).

永久（=至終，永遠；爲將來之好壞結果）。

Adjectives preceded by “the”—When an adjective is preceded by the definite article, it can be used as a noun in three senses shown below:

形容詞之前用“the”一形容詞之前用有定冠詞時，可作下列三種意思之名詞用。

(1) As a common noun denoting person only, and usually in a plural sense:

作指人之普通名詞用，常含複數意思：—
None but the brave (=those men who are brave) deserves the fair. 勇者足配美人。

To the pure (=those persons who are pure) all things are pure. 清潔之人一切皆清潔。

The blind receive their sight; the lame walk; the dumb speak; the dead are raised up; to the poor the gospel is preached.—New Testament.

盲者能視；跛者能行；啞者能言；死者生；貧者爲傳福音……新約聖經。

維爾農山下的鐘聲 THE BELLS OF MOUNT VERNON

Margaret Cresson
克利森著 譯自「讀者文摘」

John Augustine Washington, 漢時據用河神廟上取來的絕妙鐘聲，大膽地賣給了他。他不願賣給那些想把這座產業的投機商，他拒絕了他們要給的三十萬金美金高價。他想把這座山歸給維吉尼亞州政府或歸給全國所有才對。

華盛頓的侄孫兒，奧斯汀·華盛頓，在他可奈何之中，決定了出售這座產業，他不願意賣給那些想把這座產業的投機商，他拒絕了他們要給的三十萬金美金高價。他想把這座山歸給維吉尼亞州政府或歸給全國所有才對。

但維吉尼亞州政府不準備要這塊地而聯邦政府也拒絕買它。

In 1853, Ann Pamela Cunningham made the painful trip over rough and muddy roads from South Carolina to Mount Vernon. A pathetic spectacle met her eyes. The great portico, its columns leaning perilously, was held up by masts taken from river boats; the roof was sagging; the windows were cracked and broken. The smooth lawns that had swelled down to river were knee-high in grass, and cedar and scrub pine fought for possession of the neglected farmland.

她向南部各省婦女所作的第一封呼籲，目的要捐銀二十萬元，然後把錢給維吉尼亞州政府，好讓州政府承認維爾農山草廬故居，可是她並沒把錢給，奧斯丁·華盛頓估計在內，維吉尼亞州拒絕了約翰·麥肯齊，一個動人情感的使人傷感的信件，華盛頓是他的。

The northern press, a little hurt that the appeal had been directed at the Negro, it那刻倒得極害的圓柱， sectional, now took up the

電報：「我們已經到達了這一地步，在這個地步上，美國的立場，必須毫不猶豫地予以說明。

（To be Continued 未完）

challenge So many voices were raised that Miss Cunningham gave in and planned a nationwide organization. But it was a discouraging business. Philadelphia, for instance, embarked on a money-raising campaign, when suddenly the prominent gentlemen of the city discovered that a woman was back of this effort, and their disapproval was immediate. The public wearied of the bickering, and contributions ceased.

北方的報紙，因爲這個募捐是部份的，這一地區的多少有點覺得受了威脅，這時候便起來挑撥，好多人在謠論這事，而且表示贊成，結果是華盛頓女士加入進來，而且還計劃着一個擴大的組織，可是這是很使人糾纏的事，舉例說，費爾德爾非帝就起了，他說，我是正當這個時候那裡一些著名的士紳，忽然發現發起這個運動原來是一個婦人，於是立刻又不贊成了，人們因爲厭煩這種爭吵，便停止了捐款。

（To be Continued 未完）

（續）

Delivered to joint session, March 17, 1948

報告歐洲局勢 杜魯門國會演詞全文 Text Of President Truman's Report To Congress On Situation In Europe

（續）

（三月十七日於兩院聯席會議中發表）

The United States has strongly supported the efforts of these nations to repair the devastation of war and restore a sound world economy. In presenting this program to the Congress last December, I emphasized the necessity for speedy action. Every event in Europe since that day has underlined the great urgency for the prompt adoption of these measures.

美國堅決支持這些國家爲修復戰爭所造成的破壞及恢復健全的經濟復興所作的努力。我在去年十二月向國會提出此一計劃時，曾力言迅速行動的必要。自從那天以來，歐洲方面的每一項事情都明白指出迅速採取此等步驟的極大迫切性。

The Soviet Union and its satellites were invited to cooperate in the European reconstruction program. They rejected the invitation. More than that, they have declared their violent hostility to the program and are aggressively attempting to wreck it. They see in it a major obstacle to their designs to subjugate the free community of Europe.

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（To be Continued 未完）

卡寶德在滬大學講演 再度闡明美對外政策 Text Of Cabot Speech To University Of Shanghai Students

（續）

（三月十七日於兩院聯席會議中發表）

（郭其慧譯）

Some years ago monopolistic abuses did arise in the United States, but the people of the United States, acting through their democratic institutions, passed laws against such abuses and enforced them. Today there is fierce competition practically throughout our economic life except in such fields as the public utilities, where, for the public convenience, public

monopolies are still in existence. The free nations of Europe realize that the United States, yet take the biggest—General Motors. Facing as it does the bitter competition of Ford and Chrysler and a dozen lesser automobile manufacturers, it can hardly be called a monopoly. Owned as it is by hundreds of thousands of stockholders, many of them women, scattered throughout the United States—in fact, throughout the world, does it conform to the picture of a huge concentration of capital in the hands of a few selfish plutocrats? No; the most important trusts in the United States today are the charitable trusts, which have done so much for humanity in the medical, educational, cultural and humanitarian fields—for example, the Rockefeller Foundation, which has just contributed several million additional dollars to the Peking Union Medical College.

若干年以前，在美國確曾發生過獨佔的事，但通過他們民主機構行動的美國人民，曾制定反對這種獨佔的法律，而且使其生效，在今天來說，美國的經濟生活裏，除了公私合營之外，大部分都進行着猛烈的自由競爭。我們相信美國將以適當的方法，於局勢需要時，向自由國家擴展它的支持。我相信：歐洲自由國家保護自身的決心，將與我們同心同德，並訂一個經濟合作和共同防衛協定的五十年協定。

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（To be Continued 未完）

，就拿洛克菲勒基金委員會說罷，它剛剛又給北平的協和醫學院捐了好幾百萬的基金。

To Be Continued 未完

（續）

（三月十七日於兩院聯席會議中發表）

（郭其慧譯）

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